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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 70 61

December 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 84 47

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.15.

7833 日大初月一十

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1917.

三拜禮 號九十月二十年十英港香

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN NAVAL ATTACKS.

Further News of the Survivors.

London, December 18.
Sir Eric Geddes, continuing his speech in the House of Commons, said that the entire crew of twelve of one trawler was saved in its own boat. The casualties of the Pelew were one officer and three men killed and two seriously wounded. Information regarding the survivors of the Partridge were incomplete, but the British Naval Attaché in Holland had telegraphed that it was reported from Kiel that three officers and twenty-one men of the Partridge and twenty-six trawler men had been brought there, ten of whom were wounded.

Two Inquests.

London, December 18.
An inquest was held at a north-eastern port on three members of the crew of one of the trawlers mentioned in the House of Commons by Dr. Macnamara, the skipper testifying that the trawler was unarmed. They were fishing with five others when they heard gun-fire. He went to the deck and saw three destroyers stationary about two hundred yards distant firing most hard. He alone was unharmed. The destroyers steamed off without offering any assistance. Subsequently a British destroyer came up and rescued the survivors.

An inquest was held at the same port on five Swedes belonging to a Swedish steamer torpedoed at four o'clock in the morning of December 12 while in the convoy. Survivors said that the torpedo cut the vessel in two. Sixteen of the crew of twenty were killed or missing. All the boats were smashed. The survivors remained on board for four hours, till they were rescued by a British destroyer. The two halves of the vessel were towed in with the bodies.

British Press Comment.

London, December 18.
The *Daily Telegraph* states that the destruction of the convoy further demonstrates the urgency of the man-power problem, not entirely for the Army but for the Navy, which is handicapped by an insufficiency of destroyers and other small craft, owing to the shortage of labour and steel.

The *Daily News* says the two incidents are calculated to convert disquiet regarding the capacity of the Admiralty into positive anxiety.

The *Daily News* asks why the finding of the court-martial on the last North Sea affair has not been published.

The *Daily Chronicle* points to the magnificent work of the Fleet in many waters and the small number of disasters, but says a serious feature is the painful reflection cast on the administrative efficiency of the Grand Fleet. It demands that a Court of Enquiry be appointed by the Admiralty from outside and not by the Commander-in-Chief.

The *Times* says much more explanation is required than in the case of the raid on October 16, because the wireless was apparently not destroyed and the attack was made at noon. It adds: "We should be glad to know if sufficient use is made of aircraft for scouting."

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

London, December 18.
A message from Washington states that the House of Representatives has adopted the Prohibition resolution by 232 votes to 138.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Quebec Against the Government.

London, December 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that out of sixty-five seats in Quebec, the Government has carried only three—namely, in the English-speaking districts of Montreal. The maritime Provinces are divided almost evenly. Ontario and the Western Provinces have strongly supported the Government. Toronto and York County voted for the Government by sweeping majorities. It is expected that the Government's majority will be increased when the Overseas soldiers' vote is counted, as this will doubtless reverse the result in several constituencies where the Opposition forces at present have small majorities.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Ukrainian Troops Seize Guns.

London, December 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that, according to a telegram from Kiev, during the disarming of the Maximilian units the Ukrainian troops seized seventy-two guns, 350 machine guns and five million cartridges. The Ukrainian Diet has issued a declaration refusing to recognise the People's Commissioners as the Government of the whole Russian Republic.

THE POPE'S WARNING.

London, December 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the *Messenger* says that His Holiness the Pope is communicating with Bishops in the belligerent countries stating that the Vatican will condemn any Christian country assisting the Turks in an attempt to reconquer Jerusalem.

FOOD CONSUMERS' COUNCIL.

London, December 18.
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. R. Clynes, representing the Food Controller, announced the establishment of a Consumers' Council at the Food Ministry with representatives of all working classes, including women. The Council will protect the interests of consumers as regards prices and other food problems.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE CONVOY DISASTER.

An Enquiry Into the Circumstances.

London, December 17.
In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes said the convoy was bound from Scotland to Norway and consisted of one British and five neutral ships, protected by an anti-submarine escort of the destroyers Partridge and Pelew and four armed trawlers. The convoy was attacked on Dec. 12. For some reason, hitherto unexplained, the force sent by Admiral Beatty to protect the convoy against attacks by surface vessels did not arrive in time to prevent the destruction of the convoy. The second convoy, which was also being covered was not attacked. The whole circumstances were being enquired into by Admiral Sturdee, Vice Admiral De Robeck, and Rear Admiral Goodenough. The circumstances of the attack, according to information at present available, were as follows: The Partridge sighted four enemy destroyers at 11.45 a.m. on Dec. 12, and shortly afterwards the Pelew and Partridge engaged the enemy, while the convoy scattered in accordance with orders. Soon the Partridge was heavily hit, and afterwards an explosion occurred on board and she sank. The Pelew meanwhile was holed on the waterline and the engines were partly disabled. She was eventually brought safely to England. The enemy then apparently attacked and sank the convoy and trawlers. Eighty-eight Scandinavians, including two women, and ten British survivors were rescued by four destroyers, which were detached at full speed from the cruiser squadron. Other survivors reached Norway in boats.

All the Crews Saved.

Christiania, December 17.
All the crews of the merchantmen of the sunk convoy have been saved. When the raiders attacked the convoy withdrew from the fighting area and the crew took to the boats.

Seamen Refuse German Offer.

London, December 17.
Telegrams from Copenhagen state that German light cruisers supported the destroyers and neutral survivors state that the Partridge sank after ten minutes fighting against overwhelming fire, the crew, working the guns till the last. The Germans offered to take aboard a number of neutral seamen after the convoy was sunk but the neutrals all refused, preferring the chance to reach Norway in open boats.

Viscount Grey's Nephew a Prisoner.

Amsterdam, December 17.
A telegram from Kiel states that Lieut. Grey, a nephew of Viscount Grey, the ex-Foreign Secretary, is amongst the prisoners landed from the attacked convoy. Lieut. Grey was aboard the Partridge during the fight and assumed command when the Commander fell. Lt. Grey was wounded by a shell splinter and picked up by a German destroyer.

GERMAN DESTROYERS OFF THE TYNE.

London, December 17.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara announced that two trawlers were attacked by gunfire off the Tyne at 4.30 in the morning of December 15th. One was damaged and the other sunk. Eight members of the crews were killed. It was at first reported that the attack had been made by submarines, but later it was reported that they were destroyers.

CONDITIONS AT VLADIVOSTOCK AND HARBIN.

London, December 17.
The Japanese Government officially denies the rumours of a Japanese landing at Vladivostock. The Allied Ministers at Peking have decided to entrust the preservation of order in Harbin to Chinese troops, who are already en route. Reuter's Agency learns from Japanese sources that Harbin, the population of which is largely Jewish, is entirely under Bolshevik control. Great disorder prevails. Brigands attacked the premises of important Japanese and other firms.

WAR SITUATION ANALYSED.

Washington, December 17.
Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, in his weekly review, states: "No element of the military situation should lead us to conclude that the initiative on the western front has passed to the enemy." Referring to the rumours of great German preparations to roll back the Allies on the western front, Mr. Baker says: "The German Higher Command seeks peace through victory and is very eager to make us believe that he is about to win such victory." Mr. Baker admits that an imposing enemy offensive is possible, but he declares that the increased strength of the Germans on the western front will not result in any permanent strategic advantage to Germany. He says that the conquest of Jerusalem will have a wide influence throughout Turkey and go far to re-affirming the prestige of the Allies in the Orient. "Germany realises the danger attendant on her waning influence in the East. Therefore she will be more anxious than ever to conclude a speedy peace before the war map becomes less favourable." Regarding the aerial reprisals Mr. Baker says that the Allies' raids on German towns, according to observers recently arrived from Germany, caused a very depressing effect on the civilian population, which is heightened by the growing discontent of the people, who now for the first time are being brought face to face with real war.

WINTER ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, December 17.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on Dec. 17, says: Winter has taken charge on the western front. Six inches of snow lie on the ground. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Raiding parties attacked two posts in the neighbourhood of Ypres-Comines Canal. We repulsed one attack and in the other the enemy entered the post and captured a few men. We counter-attacked and re-captured the post and men, killing or making prisoners of a number of the enemy. There is mutual artillery fire on the remainder of the front. Heavy snow fell last night and continued today. A French communiqué states: There is reciprocal artillery activity south of St. Quentin and on the right bank of the Meuse.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE PROSPECTS.

Amsterdam, December 17.
The German newspapers rejoice at the armistice but most of them recognise that the attainment of a Russo-German peace is most difficult. A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Kuhlmann, and the Foreign Minister are going to Brest-Litovsk for peace negotiations.

U. S. PROHIBITION DEBATE.

Washington, December 17.
Congress is debating the Federal resolution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants throughout the United States. The prohibition leaders express confidence of obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority.

GOOD WORK BY ITALIANS.

London, December 17.
An Italian official message states: There has been violent artillery fire all day between the Brenta and the Piave and stubborn infantry fighting at Colcaprille. Superior forces forced back our counter-offensive, but our reinforcements re-established the position to our advantage. Our concentrated fire broke up an attack at the lower end of the Brenta valley and forced the enemy to retire in disorder.

POLES OBJECT TO FIGHT FOR GERMANS.

London, December 17.
News from Warsaw shows that the vast majority of the Polish nation opposes the formation of a Polish army to fight for the Central Powers.

CATCHING COLD.

How It Can Be Prevented.

One catches a cold, says Dr. J. H. Kellogg, in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, October), because for some reason the skin lacks resistance. Apply a cold-water compress to a person's head for several hours, and he will begin to complain that his forehead is sore and painful; he will have neuralgic pains in his forehead, the skin and the flesh become sore. This pain is called "rheumatism," for lack of a better term. It is simply a painful, sensitive condition due to the lowering of the blood-temperature which permits waste matters to accumulate in the tissues, causing the nerve to become abnormally sensitive. He goes on:—

"Thus in a general way we may say that the cause for taking an ordinary cold is lowering of the temperature of the blood, either locally or generally. If a person has been perspiring from exercise and sits down and lets the wind blow on him, he soon begins to feel chilly. While he was exercising, his muscles were generating heat.

"For a muscle generates heat just as a dynamo generates electricity. By its action, heat is generated, just as by the revolution of the armature of the dynamo electricity is generated—and, in fact, in a very similar way; not in the way a stove generates heat, but in the way in which a dynamo generates electricity.

"If a person perspires when exercising, it is because he generates more heat than is needed to keep the body warm, so it is necessary that the body should be cooled, and perspiration is simply the effort of the body to cool itself off. Bathing the skin with water and allowing the water to evaporate also have the effect of cooling the skin.

"Now, when the perspiring individual ceases to exercise and sits down, the effect is that of putting out a fire or blowing out a light. The extra generation of heat ceases, so the evaporation goes on without any extra heat being produced, because the skin is wet and the clothing contains moisture and the evaporation causes a chilling of the body.

"It takes but a few minutes to produce this result; then in order to warm the body up, the muscles are set into spasmodic contraction. There are shivering and sneezing, which are signs of a kind of general spasm.

"When one sneezes, he does not sneeze with his nose, but through it. It is the entire body that is exercising. Every muscle contracts. The feet are lifted up from the floor. There is a jump of the whole body. It would be quite impossible to hold anything steady in your hand when you sneeze; but the motion is particularly of the expiratory muscles. There is a sudden contraction of these muscles, with an explosive effort of nature to warm the body up.

"When you sneeze, you say, 'Oh! I am taking cold.' That is a mistake. You have taken cold. Your temperature has been lowered and you already have the cold, and the muscular spasm is the effort of nature to cure it.

"Now if you want to help Nature, the best way is to keep right on exercising. You feel a little shiver started here and there, and you feel chilly. Now set your muscles to work as hard as you can. That is the quickest way to stop the shivering.

"Certainly one can prevent himself from taking cold. One sits in church and a draft blows on the back of his neck. He says: 'I am going to get a cold. I shall have a stiff neck to-morrow.'

"You do not need to have a cold. Just make the muscles contract as hard as possible; keep them working so they will keep the skin warm, and you will not take the cold.

"And the best of it is that one does not have to take gymnastic exercises or walk in order to exercise. One can sit perfectly still and work so hard as to make himself perspire freely—by making every muscle of the body tense. The hands can be kept straight at the sides, with the muscles perfectly rigid. Make every muscle of the body rigid and you will see pretty soon that you are breathing hard. Pretty soon you are taking deep breaths.

"You may say that it is hard to do that, but nevertheless one can sit quietly in church or other gathering and lock the speaker in the face, and at the same moment work as hard as though he were running to catch a train, or one may sit at his desk and dictate important letters or papers and at the same time be doing hard physical work.

"Thus one does not need to take cold because he is sitting still, for one does not need to be idle and relaxed just because one is sitting still."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

A Famous Woman's Death.

London, December 18.
The death has occurred of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, the first woman doctor and first woman Mayor. [Dr. Elisabeth Garrett Anderson, M.D. (Paris), was Mayor of Aldeburgh in 1908. Her husband was Mr. J. G. S. Anderson, managing director of the Orient Line of Royal Mail steamers, who died in 1907. She began to study medicine in 1880, but the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians refused to admit her to their examinations. She was admitted to the examinations of the Society of Apothecaries and obtained its licence to practise in 1885. Later she passed the medical examinations of the University of Paris and received the M.D. degree in 1870. She was Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women from 1883 to 1903.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 17.
The Silver market is quiet, and there is nothing doing.

DR. WU TING-FANG.

Desires to Mediate.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang (says the *Peking Daily News* of the 12th instant) has sent the following telegram to the President:—
"It is most unfortunate that there should be civil war in our country; and the destructive fighting has brought about great misery for Kwangtung, Hunan and Szechuan. Large numbers of our trained soldiers have died on the battlefield, leaving our nation defenceless. Both sides have forgotten the dangers besetting our country. No attention has been paid to the flood sufferers in the North, and no measures have been taken to check the aggressions of foreign nations. I have studied the situation and can see no reason why there should be a deadly quarrel between the North and the South. It could have been avoided without endangering the interests of the Nation. 'You are the man who has been respected by the people of both the North and the South (sic), and we are convinced that you are the only man who is able to save the nation from sedition. It is now time for you to appoint some high officials to proceed to the South to arrange terms with the leaders here, because it is impossible to conduct the negotiations by letters and telegrams. Being a citizen of the Republic, I am willing to do my best to bring about the peace of the country. If both sides should sacrifice personal prejudices—and endeavour to work out the salvation of the Nation, I believe nothing is impossible. Everything can be settled by law and commonsense. I am more than 70 years of age, and I have not the least desire to contend for power and wealth. As I took part in the creation of the Republic, I cannot now stand aloof to witness its destruction.'

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Misses Woods at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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Misses Woods at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Princess Titiana.

Rumors in Japan are of opin-
ion that the report that Princess
Titiana (the Ex-Tsar's second
daughter) is on her way to
America is entirely false. They can
see no plausible reason why a girl
of twenty years should leave her
family for such a journey which
would necessarily be perilous.Japanese Decorations for
Americans.Two Americans now visiting
Japan will be decorated by the
Emperor, it was announced on
the 28th ult. Mr. E. W. Rice, Jr.,
president of the General Electric
Company, will receive the Third
Order of Merit, with the Middle
Cordon of the Rising Sun, and
Mr. Gerard Swope, vice-president
of the Western Electric Company,
will be given the Fourth Order
of Merit, with the Minor Cordon
of the Rising Sun. The deco-
rations are awarded, it is stated, in
appreciation of the services they
have rendered toward the advance-
ment of the electrical industry in
Japan. The two men will receive
their orders shortly through the
Foreign Office.—Japan Adver-
ser.

With or Without?

German "kultur" has been
aptly described by one of the
foremost German philosophers as
"Learning without character;
knowledge without conscience;
organization without humanity;
discipline without liberty; and
ideals without dignity." Against
this supreme peril we are fighting
in the name of our common
democracy, that the ideals of
peace, liberty, humanity, and
justice tempered with mercy
shall not perish from off the
earth. The majority of the
American people are lovers of
peace, but there can be no lasting
peace until we have won this
war. Our battle is to the end
that all the world shall be made
"safe for democracy,"—that
democracy which extends to all
men of all races.—Learning with
character; knowledge with con-
science; organization vivified by
humanity; discipline and liberty;
and ideals with dignity.—
Hawian Gazette.Koreans Stopped by Japanese
Officials.Nineteen Korean young men
and women who had made their
way to Shanghai from Korea and
planned embarking on the steamer
China for America on 20th Novem-
ber were discovered and stopped
by the Japanese Consular authori-
ties, it has just been learned, says
the Peking Daily News of Decem-
ber 10. Four of the girls were
arrested and taken to Mojito in the
Kaunga Maru, for leaving Korea
without passports. The young
women were only 18 or 19 years
old and of reputable family
and were sent back to
Korea from Moji. The other
fifteen were prevented from
departing. It is understood that
it has long been the practice of
many young Koreans who have
received some foreign training to
steal out of their country and
make their way southward,
dodging from place to place to
avoid Japanese authorities and
trying to get to America, and that
the Japanese have long sought to
break up the practice.

Japan and China.

A Kokusai special from New
York dated Nov. 28, informs us
that Baron Megata in a speech
delivered at a banquet attended by
prominent men of America in finance,
commerce and journalism, urged
the development of China's vast
resources by the United
States and Japan. The recent
notes signed by Viscount Ishii
and Mr. Lansing made clear the
position of America and Japan
toward China, and should quiet
speculations regarding Japan's
attitude toward China. He added
that their joint efforts should be
not only profitable to America
and Japan but also advan-
tageous to China. Close relations
between Japan and America as
allies must serve to cement more
firmly the existing close friend-
ship. He said the main purpose
of the visit of the commission was
to urge greater development of
the machinery for international
finance, and the establishment in
the Far East of more co-operative
business enterprises. It was but
natural that Japan desired to
find a means of making her
name a familiar one in America's
international book keeping.—
Kobe Herald.

WINE AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1.—122.

3 Bot. St. Etienne Claret
2 " Light Dry Sherry
2 " Port Full Bodied
2 " Gin

Case No. 2.—128.

1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne
1 " Burgundy Reserve
1 Bot. St. Etienne Claret
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's
1 " Port Superior Light Invalid

Case No. 3.—132.

1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne
1 " Old Brown Sherry, E.E. Quality
1 Bot. Superior Old Port, "D" Quality
1 Bot. Very Fine Old Brown Brandy
1 " " Quality
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

FRASER.—At 3, Queen's Gardens, Hongkong, on December 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Fraser, a son.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris beg to acknowledge with deep gratitude the many kind expressions of sympathy received by them during their recent bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1917.

LAWLESSNESS IN SOUTH CHINA.

Unhappily, it is no uncommon thing to hear of the depredations of robber bands in the adjacent Province of Kwangtung, but we think the facts stated by a correspondent in our issue of Monday reveal a state of affairs which is a standing disgrace to the Canton authorities. For months past now, there has been a most unseemly squabble going on between rival forces in the North and South of China, in which the issue is the securing of power. There have been independence and counter-independence movements, culminating in a local clash, which has led to a deal of fighting in the vicinity of Swatow and, incidentally, to a fairly widespread stoppage of business. The opposing factions are still in the throes of the struggle and Canton itself is in a most glorious muddle by reason of the intrigue which is going on for the spoils of office. The whole of the authorities appear to have utterly given themselves over to squabbling and bickering, and it is small wonder, therefore, that they have little time to devote to the elementary requirement which we expect from good government—the preservation of peace and order within the sphere of its control.

Our correspondent was able to show that the most barefaced and daring daylight robberies are being carried out at a spot not twenty miles distant from the British frontier; that the bandits are a well-organised force, and are well armed; that they have been systematically pillaging, murdering and kidnapping; and that considerable numbers of the population have been held to ransom. Business, we are told, is at a standstill and the people are living in a condition of continuous fear and uneasiness. The whole point about all these happenings is that they do not represent a mere series of isolated incursions by armed robbers. This terrorism is being planned and carried out by an organised force of bandits, who have their own particular village and whose location is well known to the authorities. We have heard of orders being issued to deal with these pests, but, so far as definite action is concerned, it appears to be nobody's concern to see these these instructions are obeyed. These occurrences, unhappily, are not merely sporadic or confined to one particular locality; they are characteristic of what is transpiring all over the South. When one bears in mind the way in which troops have been recruited from this class of men, particularly of late by Dr. Sun himself, it is not altogether surprising that there should be all this outburst and brigandage. But the most obvious point which suggests itself is that the Canton officials would be far more profitably engaged in devising means for rooting out these blackguards than in bothering themselves about such matters of purely academic interest as the suspension of the Constitution and the convening of Parliament. It is the boast of the Kuomintang leaders that they have the well-being of "the people" at heart; they are continually prating about their concern for their fellow-countrymen. Now they have an opportunity of putting their professions into practice. But we have little faith that they will do so.

The lesson to be derived from these occurrences is that where there is no effective administrative system the unruly elements quickly become a law unto themselves. And here one cannot help comparing the general peacefulness of the existence of the Chinese living under British security in the New Territories with the unhappy lot of even those who reside just over the border. It is true that we hear occasionally of depredations carried out in British territory by armed robbers, but there are mere trumpery affairs compared with what is taking place within a stone's throw of Canton. Organised bands of robbers know better than to set themselves up in British territory. These comparisons and the moral they point should be obvious to all classes of the Chinese. The curse of China, North and South alike, has long been, and still is, her inability to preserve even a semblance of order within her own borders.

U. S. Prohibition.

An interesting sign of the times is the decision by the American House of Representatives in favour of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants throughout the United States. The resolution was passed by the requisite two-thirds majority, and it is presumably in the form of a Constitutional amendment giving Congress power to carry through the necessary legislation. Under the present Constitution, the Government could not enforce general prohibition, for the different States have it within their province to make their own laws on these matters. The utmost that the Government could do in handling the liquor traffic would be to regulate it between the several States. For example, it could prohibit export from State to State. If the latest decision is to be translated into law, the resolution must be passed by the Senate, approved by the President and then submitted to the State Legislatures, two-thirds of whom must agree to it before the Constitution can be amended in accordance with its terms. It is interesting to note that the Federal District of Columbia (which includes Washington) went "dry" last spring, and it is evident from the latest decision reached that the prohibition movement is steadily gaining ground in the United States.

Prayer By Compulsion.

The expression "Prayer by compulsion" doubtless sounds very strange, but that is precisely what the matter amounts to in the so-called "Chain of Prayer," which some apparently well-meaning but, to our way of thinking, extremely foolish persons are at present attempting to have circulated in Hongkong. This precious epistle, a copy of which was received by an officer's wife in Hongkong the other day, reads:—"The Chain of Prayer.—The Soldiers' Prayer.—O God, I implore Thee to bless and keep our soldiers and sailors in the hollow of Thy hand and bring them safely back to us." To this all sensible persons will fervently say "Amen!" But when the sender of the prayer adds "Copy it and see what happens. It reads in history that those who copy it shall be free from all calamity and those who pass it shall meet with some misfortune, we somehow feel that an impertinent compulsion is being applied. "Copy it and send it to seven different friends, one each day and on the seventh day you will receive some great joy," is another statement in this target of vulgarity and impertinence; this silly attempt to influence persons who, if so influenced, would be ridiculous as the sender. This "Chain of Prayer" nonsense is a positive scandal and the sender, if discovered, ought to be prosecuted or, better still, sent to a lunatic asylum.

Labour and the War.

It is generally agreed that there is nothing like knowing what one wants and doing one's utmost to obtain it, always, providing, of course, that one is actuated by honourable motives. This idea perhaps occurred many on reading the lengthy and somewhat portentous "statement of war aims" which the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive of the National Labour Party intend to submit to the National Labour Conference to be held in London on December 28. It is pointed out that the statement re-affirms the declaration adopted at the Conference of the Allied Socialist and Labour Parties on February 14, 1915. A mere glance over the many and various issues which the statement in question refers to immediately convinces one that the British Socialists and Labourites take themselves very seriously as politicians and are not at all afraid to express their views in a programme which for mere comprehensiveness would be very hard to beat. On reflection, one cannot help thinking that the Socialists and Labourites, who are unquestionably a powerful political factor in the State, would probably prove more useful and would certainly be more effective by expressing themselves in a much more modified manner, even though, in the main, the propositions they set forth are most admirable.

DAY BY DAY.

HISTORY SHALL WITH FULL MOUTH SPEAK FREELY OF OUR ACTS.—Shakespeare.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fifteenth birthday of H.R.H. Prince George.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

The University.
There is to be a Congregation held at the University on January 9, for conferring of degrees. Tea will be served at 4.45 p.m. and the degree ceremony will take place at 5.30 p.m.

Opium Possession Case.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of four pounds of raw opium. Revenue Officer Clarke said that when he arrested the man the drug was found concealed in his girdle. It was simply wrapped in oil paper. A fine of \$250, or three months' hard labour, was imposed.

Hongkong's Shipbuilding Facilities.

We notice that the Liverpool Journal of Commerce (one of the most important shipping papers in the United Kingdom) recently reprinted in extenso a comment by the Hongkong Telegraph pointing out Hongkong's unrivalled shipbuilding facilities and expressing the hope that the Colony would not be overlooked in the new Imperial shipbuilding scheme.

Theft of Sugar.

An empty eye of the China Sagar R. Ferry was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with the theft of half a pound of sugar. It appeared that the man was found coming out of the works this morning carrying the sugar concealed in a wrapped-up jacket. His Worship passed sentence of three days' hard labour and four hours' stocks, the stocks to be placed outside the Refinery Works.

A Drunken Watchman.

An Indian watchman was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being drunk and disorderly in Queen's Road East last night. Defendant was arrested by an Indian Police Reservist, who told his Worship that the man was quite incapable and trying to create a disturbance in a shop. Inspector Sim stated that the man had several times been before the Court. Defendant, who admitted that he had had some drink, was fined \$5.

Hongkong Theatre.

Seldom has the above Theatre been so crowded as it was at yesterday's matinee, when the exceptionally magnificent film "Marcello," featuring Hesperia, the famous Italian actress, was screened. It is a most exciting and splendidly produced film, containing many most dramatic situations. It is to be repeated on the 27th instant, and those who have not yet witnessed it will be well advised to seize this opportunity.

Incomplete Evidence.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese youth was charged with picking the pocket of an elderly fellow-countryman, in Queen's Road West. Evidence was given by the complainant to the effect that he was walking under the verandah when he felt someone tagging at his coat pocket. On turning round sharply, he found the defendant very close behind him and seized him. On searching his own pockets he found that \$15 which he had had in notes were missing. The defendant was arrested, but on being searched was not found to have the money. It was presumed that he had passed the money to a confederate behind. The defendant told a long story as to how he was drinking tea by a stall when he was arrested. He knew nothing about the matter at all. In view of the incompleteness of the case, his Worship discharged the man.

TURIN TO LONDON.

A Great Italian Aerial Feat.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with Captain Laureati, of the Italian air service. He regarded the remarkable feat of flying from Turin to London as being an uneventful flight, and as calling for no special comment. Nothing, he declared, occurred, the machinery worked perfectly, and he did not meet a single aeroplane. His total distance was 1,100 kilometres (683 miles), and on landing in London he had enough fuel for another hour's flight. He wore no goggles, and stated that he had never been in the habit of doing so. He is greatly pleased with the number of congratulatory telegrams he has received, including one from the King and another from Viscount French. Speaking of his experiences, Captain Laureati said:—

"Flying a Si machine with a Fiat engine of 200 h.p., and accompanied by Machine Gunner Toms, I left the Turin aerodrome yesterday at 7.28 a.m. (Greenwich time), in fair weather. On approaching the Alps the atmospheric conditions became less favourable, and while crossing the Sasa Valley, Mont Cenis, the Modane Valley, St. Jean de Maurienne, Chambéry, and Colas, I encountered intense cold and a violent headwind, besides continual fogs and rain. My speed through this part of the flight had to be considerably reduced, its maximum being 100 kilometres (62 miles) an hour. The passage of the Alps occupied an hour and 40 minutes, instead of 50 minutes, as I had originally planned. My maximum altitude while crossing the Alps was 11,700 ft. On leaving the Alps I steered a straight course to Cape Grienz, and while flying over France I enjoyed much more favourable weather, travelling at an average altitude of 7,500 ft. When approaching the Channel I descended to about 2,000 ft. and was able to observe the large volume of maritime traffic of which I had a perfect view. I then proceeded to London, but, failing to pick up my pilot, went as far as Hendon, where I adjusted my course and steered for Hounslow, where I safely landed at 2.50 p.m., having flown a total distance of 1,100 kilometres."

Among the letters brought by Captain Laureati was one from General Mariotti, Director-General of the Italian Air Service, addressed to the Italian Ambassador, conveying greetings to the British nation, and saying that, although now employed for war purposes, aeroplanes would become a magnificent element of civilisation and means of rapid intercourse, especially between the countries which are fighting side by side to-day for the same ideal of civilisation and humanity. The letter proceeds:—

"Italy and Great Britain, sisters in arms and in faith, will be united more closely and better by this very swift means of communication, which ignores all obstacles. As on the seas, so in the skies, the two flags will continue to be signs of civilisation and progress."

Captain Laureati, who wears the silver and bronze Medals for Military Valour, flew with his mechanic, Machine Gunner Toms, the record non-stop flight on August 15 this year from Turin to Naples and back, a distance of 1,675 kilometres (1,040 miles) in 10h 10min. He entered the Italian air service in 1911, and has carried out numerous flights on the Italian front.

Study of Poisonous Gas.

The European war has attracted the attention of the Japanese war authorities to many new features, and poisonous gas is considered the most important of all. It is said that a laboratory will be established in the compound of the Army Sargeant's School. In view of the very elaborate appliances required for such a laboratory its construction will cost an enormous amount.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

On good authority we learn that the Germans have instituted a scientific paper-collecting campaign. Now if only the Hun had taken a little more care over that historical "Scrap of Paper," he would not have been so anxious to pick up the other odd bits.

Recently Reuter in a telegram referring to the Italian retreat said:—"Simultaneously the Austro-Germans feasted along the whole Southern Front."—The question naturally suggests itself why the Italians did not seize this unique opportunity to regain lost ground.

A Telegraph headline solemnly states "Just Two To-night." Unless people take the precaution to arm themselves with those nimble dollar notes we have heard so much about, they won't even get one.

From the way in which Reuter's correspondent recently said "the eighth battle of Flanders opened yesterday morning," one would think he was referring to a Race programme.

The China Mail announces "Theft from a Worship."—Which only goes to show that even "besks" are not altogether immune from the thieving practices of the Chinese coolies.

We understand that a coal famine in Germany is certain. A famine in this very necessary fuel would be just as certain in Allied countries too, if it could be so arranged that the fires be piled when the Kaiser goes below.

The Telegraph says that the King of Bavaria is about to sell his pearls, worth half-a-million marks, in neutral countries. The wily King evidently recognises it is useless to peddle his baubles in his own country. It would be "casting pearls before swine" with a vengeance.

We read that M. Nail has been appointed Minister of Justice for France. When the settling up of affairs with Germany comes round, let us hope he will vigorously wield the Hammer of Justice and knock another nail into the coffin of German militarism.

"How Our Money is Controlled" is the subject of a very lengthy article in a contemporary. Most married men could doopee of the subject in three words:—"By the Missie!"

"He had been eight days altogether without food or drink," reads a morning contemporary. This refers to a sailor torpedoed in the Atlantic. We can quite understand that the poor fellow might want a drink, but there are doubts about the food, even if it were Scotch whisky.

"Wanted:—A complete Lady Sienographer," etc.—Well, we hope the advertiser got a complete girl, that he was completely satisfied with the completeness of her references and that, now she has completely settled down in her complete situation, he finds her complete in every detail.

"Pill-Box Fiasco," says a newspaper heading. We suggest "The Tragedy of the Missing Beecham" as an alternative caption.

According to an American journal, white mice are very scarce at present. But we know some folk who often see green ones with pink eyes.

Germany says Jerusalem was evacuated because of a wish to respect "ground sacred to all God-fearing people." Probably Rheims and other Cathedrals have been shelled by the enemy for precisely the same reason.

"Man Disproves He Was Murdered," says an American headline in giving account of how a supposed victim of a murder called on the police to show that he was still alive.—We presume the Police accepted his explanation.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLAN.

Though he described himself as "a Welsh Irishman domiciled in England but strongly attached to Scotland," John Thadden Delane, who was born a hundred years ago, was to most people here and abroad, a typical Englishman. Tall, stout, and florid, he had the look of a country squire rather than of a newspaper editor, and it was not wholly affection that caused him, when writing to Disraeli from his country retreat at Ascot Heath, to use the expression "we farmers." Appointed editor of the Times when little more than a boy, Delane carried his gigantic responsibilities easily, and extended the influence of the paper tremendously. "My whole life is bound up with the paper," he wrote to John Walter in 1861, when informing the Times proprietor that he had declined an offer of the Under Secretaryship for War from Lord Palmerston. Delane, indeed, was a more powerful figure in the national life than most Ministers. He enjoyed unusual facilities. Prime Ministers entrusted him with secrets unknown to their Cabinet colleagues. Royalty sought his favour. He loftily declared his indifference for "confidential papers," as their possession prevented him from using the information "which from one source or another is sure to reach me without any such condition of reserve." Sir Charles Dilke tells in his recently published memoirs of a journalist sending in word to Mr. Gladstone that he would like to see him, and of the great statesman, without lifting his head, saying, "Ask him his number in the lunatic asylum," but no Minister would have thought it odd if Delane had asked to see him at any hour of the day or night.

There were many elements that went to make for Delane's success on the Times, but too much credit cannot be given to his watchfulness and thoroughness. When the Crimean War broke out he went to the east of war in person—an unusual proceeding for editors in those days. Nor did he neglect the small things. When the Times required a review of political memoirs, the reviewer would be invited to dine with a couple of experts who knew the subject backwards and would discuss it for his edification over an excellent dinner. On one such occasion one of the "experts" was the writer of the early leaders in the "Saturday Review" of other days, who figures as "Warrington" in "Pendennis" and is credited with having broken Thackeray's nose in real life. One wonders what Delane would have done in these days of press censorship. His anti-Government campaign during the Crimean War excited the intense wrath of the authorities. The late Lord Suffolk declared that the Times aroused popular disapproval by its stories of "our troops' privations, and that its circulation went down almost to zero." But Delane held on his way, as was natural in a man who did not scruple to defy royalty itself. It may be remembered that he actually forestalled Lord Aberdeen's ultimatum to the Tsar in 1854, and that the Russian Emperor first read it in the Times. A furious Parliamentary debate ensued, without any particular result, Delane declaring in his next day's leading article that the news had been derived "not from any clandestine understanding with the Government, but from the Times' own resources."

The activities of the new British Italian League for Promoting the Study of the Italian Language in this country would have had the benediction of Mr. Gladstone, says the Manchester Guardian. A score point with him was the preference given to German instead of Italian in English education. When he read Dante, said he, he felt himself in the hands of a master, whilst German had failed to produce any really first-class literature. When someone urged the claims of Goethe to rank as a master, Gladstone exclaimed, "Certainly not! He created a world without any conception of duty."

FIGHTING AT YPRES.

The Work of the Worcester-shires.

Mr. Douglas Newton writes as follows:—

The fighting in this year's battles of Ypres inevitably recalls the fighting that took place at Ypres in 1914. The ground is the same ground and the place names are the same as those that figured so gloriously in that great battle in which the inimitable British army of more than 150,000 men checked and defeated the attack of German army 600,000 strong.

In particular, and at this time, does the name of Gheluvelt recall that episode, when, on the most fatal day of the battle, and at the most critical hour, the Worcestershire Regiment in one brilliant charge captured vital positions, checked the Germans, and, in its way saved a bad situation.

Although the battle of Ypres 1914 had reached its highest pitch of intensity by October 21st and although the fighting continued to be of a most dangerous nature until November 11th, it is now seen that it was on October 31st that the battle reached its crisis. On this day not only were the Germans determined above everything to break through the British line, but, for a few hours, it seemed as though they had attained this end.

Early in the morning of October 31st they began pushing forward heavy mass attacks along the Menin-Ypres road, and it was soon seen that the attack was developing its greatest force against Gheluvelt village. North of it the British of the 1st and 3rd Brigades of the 1st Division were raked with tremendous gunfire and then driven back by the overpowering numbers of the enemy attack, the 1st Coldstream, in particular, being very badly handled and practically wiped out as a fighting unit in this desperate encounter. As a result the line sagged badly, the whole of the Division being pressed back to the woods between Hooge and Veldhoek. To add to the confusion the Germans found the range of Divisional Headquarters and General Lomax was wounded badly and General Manro stunned, while six of the Staff officers were killed.

This blow left the left flank of the 7th Division fighting below the Menin road, in the air, and the pressure of the Germans along the road and through Gheluvelt village threatened to get round and roll up the whole line. Here however the Royal Scots Fusiliers, in spite of the fact that they had already suffered heavily, stuck to their trenches, and fought until they were cut off and practically destroyed. The left flank of the 7th Division was reinforced, and, after some hard fighting, was able to work back to its old positions and cling there tenaciously until the evening. Meanwhile, however, the right flank of the Division had fallen back, and the heavy mass of the German attack was pounding against it, and against the front of General Monsey's 9th French Corps about Klein Zillebake. The pressure was so terrible that the French General was obliged to collect every available man, cock, orderlies, batmen and even his sentries, in order to repel the successive waves of assault that were thundering against the front.

The situation, indeed, had become critical, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon it had reached its most dangerous point. The Germans had driven their way through Gheluvelt along the road by Veldhoek. They had pierced the line, and though the British were fighting magnificently, it looked for the moment as if the long enduring defences of Ypres were at last crumbling. The only bright spot in the situation was the help given by the 2nd Division which was posted north of Gheluvelt, and, being little engaged in the main battle, was able to fire into the flank of the German advance and somewhat retard it.

It could do no more. Meanwhile it was perceived that unless the situation was readjusted and the gap closed the Germans might by sheer weight of numbers and artillery burst their way past.

VOLLEY BALL LEAGUE.

The Junior Division Final.

The final match of the Junior Division of this season will be played off on Thursday, the 20th inst., on the Y.M.C.A. ground, Bridges Street, at 4.15 p.m. sharp between Queen's College and Ying Wah College.

Mr. A.H. Harris, Commissioner of the Kowloon Customs, will present the cup to the winners at the conclusion of the match. The public is invited.

"Kindergarten."

Says B.B. in the Daily Mail:—I am staying in an east coast town that has suffered more than its share from Teutonic Kultur as dropped from the skies. Yet I have seen a large establishment still labelled "Kindergarten." This surely ought to have been one of the first enemy words to be expelled from our language. It is an insult to the parents of murdered children that it should decorate the lintel of any school door.

completely through the defences of the Ypres line. It was at this moment, on the initiative of Brigadier-General FitzClarence, a brave officer who was killed twelve days later, that the wings of the 1st and 2nd Divisions combined in a counter attack on the enemy. Leading the attack was the 2nd Worcester-shires.

Supported by the Field Artillery and by the 3rd Oxford Light Infantry they swept down upon the Menin-road and drove the enemy back. The Germans fought well enough, but they could not resist that magnificent assault. The Worcester-shires worked them back to Gheluvelt, and then with the bayonet retook Gheluvelt itself. The street fighting was especially bitter. The Germans used every house as a fort, firing from the windows with machine-guns and rifle. The Worcester-shires, however, were not to be stopped. They forced their way into the house, and fought their opponents from room to room. They cleaned up Gheluvelt from entrance to exit. By 2.30 on that critical day the village was again in British possession.

This skilful and gallant stroke saved the day. Reinforcements were worked into the gap, the woods were cleared of the Germans, and the line reformed in much of its old strength. The power of the German attack had been broken.

At the battles of Talavera and Albuera Wellington had addressed the Worcester-shires as "the best regiment in the army." For this day's work, Lord French, the British Commander in Chief at Ypres, added his praise to Wellington's. In his address to the regiment he said that he regarded the fighting about Gheluvelt "as the most critical moment in the whole of the great battle." And he also declared, "If one unit can be singled out for special praise it is the Worcester-shires." In his speech he said "On October 31st we were in a very critical position. At headquarters we received the report that the village of Gheluvelt, an extremely important strategic point, had been taken by the enemy. Matters looked most critical. Shortly after I was informed that the village of Gheluvelt had been recaptured by a counter-attack. Since then I have made repeated inquiries as to what officer was responsible for the conduct of the counter-attack, and have invariably received the reply that it was the Worcester-shires Regiment who carried out this attack. I have, therefore, in my despatch to the Secretary of State so mentioned it, and said it was the Worcester-shires Regiment who took the action in relieving this critical state. You bear on your colours the names of many famous victories, and in this war you have added lustre to your former reputation. No man can say that the future has in store for us, but I have every confidence that in the future you will conduct yourself with the same soldierly bearing as in the past."

PRIVATE RICKSHAS.

Details of Licensing Requirements.

Owners of private rickshas in Hongkong now find that, commencing from January 1, their rickshas and drivers have to be licensed, and there appears in many quarters lack of knowledge as to how to proceed to conform to the requirements of the new Order.

It will be of guidance to state that the new licences are being issued now at the Central Police Station and can be applied for at any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The licence fee for each ricksha is \$10 yearly, payable in advance, but all the drivers must be licensed half-yearly at a fee of thirty cents. On the payment of the thirty cents, each man will be given a ticket by the authorities at the Central Police Station and this he will take to a shop in Queen's Road, which will be pointed out to him, and here he will be photographed. Two copies of the photograph will be given him, and these he must take back to the Police Station, where one will be affixed to the licence issued to him and the other kept by the Police for reference purposes. We are informed that this need not take up much of the man's time, as he will be promptly attended to. With the licence number plates will be issued, with the figures in white on a black background. These plates must be fixed to the centre of the axle of the ricksha with the numbers pointing to the rear. This completes the necessary requirements.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE ASSISTANT (Chinese) wanted who can speak and write good English. Reply, stating age, experience and salary required, to Box No. 1351 "Hongkong Telegraph."

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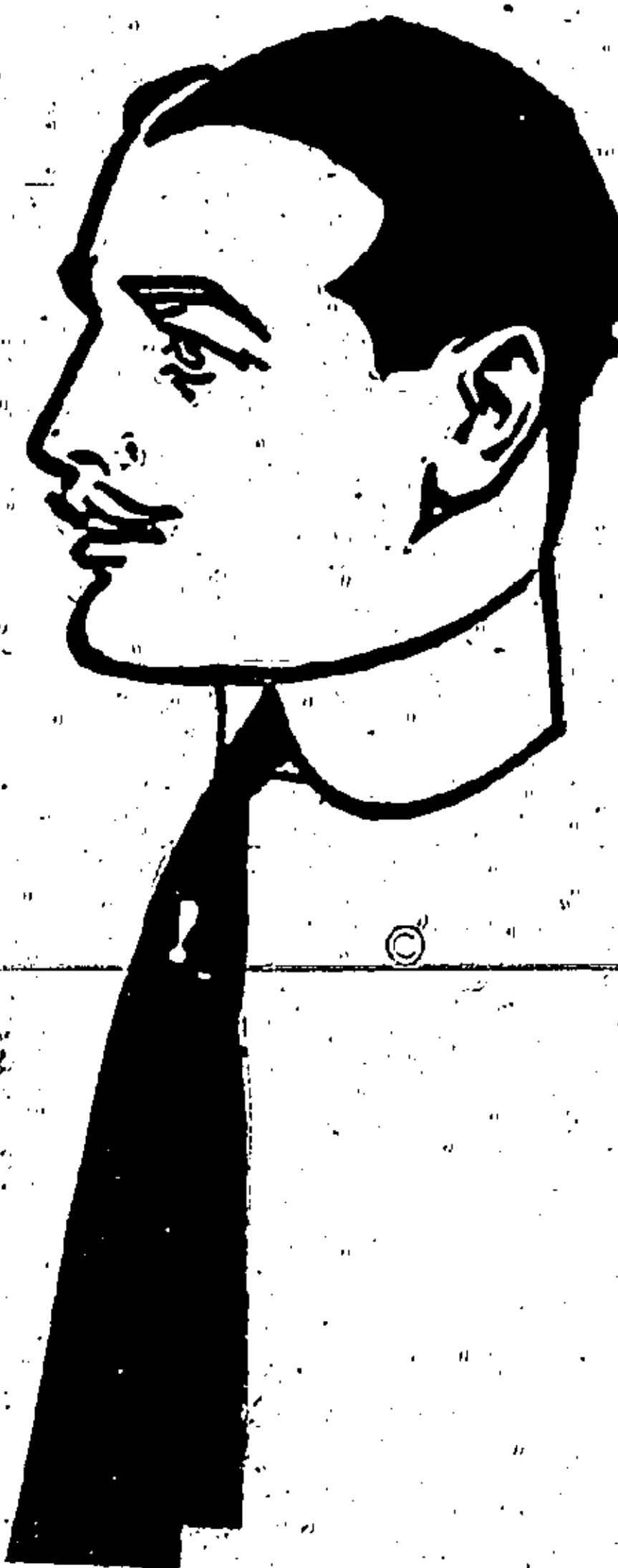
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**THE STEAMSHIP
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as she now lies in the Harbour
with all gear, appurtenances,
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Hammer and vessel to be at pur-
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GEO. F. LAMBERT,
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TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE notice
that Mr. FRANK HAMIL-
TON SAWYER has from date
ceased to have any interest
in or connection with our
Company in Hongkong or in
the Orient and that our Power
of Attorney in his favour has
been revoked.

Dated the 18th December, 1917.
(P. P.) NORTH WEST TRAD-
ING CO. LTD.
S. E. HODGE,
Mgr. South China.

NOTICE.

AS and from the 15th inst.
Mr. J. G. GRAY has been
authorised to sign our firm per-
sonation.
SNOWMAN & CO.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1917.

SILK GLOVES.

Wash, wear and look well.

WHITE

For Evening wear.

\$
2.50
per
pair.

GREY

For Day wear.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

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TELEPHONE NO. 20.

Powell
Wm. Ld.
TELEPHONE 348

XMAS PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have many SMART NOVELTIES
on show including:—

TIES

FANCY WAISTCOATS

SWEATERS

DRESSING GOWNS

UMBRELLAS

GLOVES

WALKING STICKS

SLIPPERS

FITTED DRESSING CASES

HAND BAGS

HANDKERCHIEFS

STUDS AND LINKS

HOSIERY

ETC., ETC.

INSPECTION INVITED.

DANCE MUSIC

FOR THE COMING SEASON
WALTZES.

"LEGEND OF THE SEA"

"TESORO MIO"

"DESTINY"

"CECELE"

"MODESTY"

"YEUX TURQUOISES"

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

ETC., ETC., ETC.

SEE WINDOW

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers
suitable for the festive season may be obtained from us at the
following reduced rates:

No. 1 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Moet & Chandon," Quart	
1 "Blackberry Brandy	Quart
1 "D.O.M.	Pint
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX	Quart
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 "Port, Euperb Tawny	
2 "Claret, St. Julien	Quarts
1 "Sherry, Old Tawny	"
1 "Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

\$ 31.00

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot," Quart	
1 "D.O.M.	Pint
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX	"
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
2 "Port, Tawny Dry	
2 "Claret, St. Julien	Quart
1 "Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1 "Sherry "Vino de Pasto"	"
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

\$27.00

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 "Peppermint, Got Freres	Pint
1 "D.O.M.	"
2 "Rich Old Port	"
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 "Brandy 20 year Old	Quart
1 "Sherry, Amontillado W.B.	"
1 "Claret, Medoc	"
1 "Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

\$23.00

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
TEL. NO. 135, 6, Queen's Road, Central,
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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

HASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co., Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 { MON., 31st Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama	Saisuta Maru Capt. Inadzu	T. 16,000 { SUN., 13th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 { FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen Maru Capt. Saito	T. 8,000 { FRIDAY, 4th Jan.

Kobe ...

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	18th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	4th Jan.
YENYO MARU	22,000	19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
AMATE MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ARICA MARU	12,500
NIYO MARU	17,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang 27th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari

Arakan Bintang

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JANUARY 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"

Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	20th Dec. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	21st Dec. at noon.
WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO	Mulchow	27th Dec. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent

Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in

Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and

Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment

at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong December 19, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers

From

Expected on

Will leave on

For

Tjilmanoeck

Tjilroem

Tjilatjap

Tjikini

Amoy

19th Dec.

30th Dec.

5th Jan.

15th Jan.

27th Dec.

1st Jan.

10th Jan.

20th Jan.

Amoy & S'hai

Kobe

Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and

have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at

through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Building. [16]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

"Haitan" [A. E. Hodgins] FRI, 21st Dec., at noon.

(For Swatow Passengers only)

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI via Swatow Wingsang Fri, 21st Dec. at d'light.

HAIPHONG Takang Fri, 21st Dec. at 7 a.m.

SANDAKAN Takang Fri, 21st Dec. at noon.

MANILA Tuensang Fri, 21st Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA Loongsang Fri, 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.

Passage.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-

dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hobei when

inducement offers.

BORNZO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to

date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadei, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin

calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPINGNEWS.

Ports of the Uted States.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of a copy of a publication entitled, "Ports of the Uted States," being a report (prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce during the first nine months of 1915) on the terminal facilities, commerce, port charges and administration at 68 of the leading ports of the country. The port treated were those that had water-borne commerce amounting to 1,000,000 tons (of 2,000 lbs. in volume, or 30,000,000 dols. bout 25,000,000) in value in 1913 and embrace 23 on the Atlantic coast, 8 on the Gulf of Mexico, 10 on the Pacific coast, 25 on the Great Lakes, and 2 on the Mississippi River system, more definitely, on the Ohio River. The particulars given for each port include information as to the character of the waterways comprising the port, the railways and steamship lines serving it, the commerce of the port, the extent and ownership of the water front, the character of the terminals, the type of wharf construction, the port administration, and the port charges. The introduction to the report states that the only similar official report is contained in Part III of the Report on Transportation by Water in the United States, which was issued in 1910, and many important changes have occurred since that date.

Reinforced Concrete Vessels.

Steel and wood vessels (says Shipping and Engineering) are found to deteriorate immediately from the day that they are built, unless very carefully protected by means of paint or other material, but with regard to concrete, it takes about fifteen years for this material to attain its maximum strength and hardness, and this increase also decreases the stresses of the steel. Concrete is an absolute preservative of steel, more especially when it is surrounded with water and not subjected to the influence of air. In constructing reinforced concrete, the weight of the hull must of necessity be very much heavier than where either steel, iron, or wood is employed—the actual weight of the hull will be increased by 33 1/3 to 50 per cent. The whole external surface of the concrete can be made perfectly smooth, and in cases of sea-going vessels, the surface would be coated with the ordinary anti-fouling compositions, as is employed on wooden and steel vessels, but in regard to barges for river work this is not necessary. A recent design is that of a vessel 155 ft. by 25 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., designed with the normal co-efficient of 72, to carry 300 tons of cargo on 9 ft. 9 in. draft. The raised quarterdeck and the raised forecastle increase the surplus buoyancy, and will enable the vessel to work well and safely on a freeboard of 1 ft. 9 in. It is found that where the ordinary lines of a vessel are adhered to, there is a very great expense in constructing the necessary shuttering or form work, so as to get all the correct curves both longitudinally, diagonally, and transversely, but in this design all curved work is dispensed with in the reinforced concrete work; the form work becomes of the simplest possible nature, and the rods are practically straight throughout, so that no great expense is incurred in bending and fixing in place. The sharp corners are rounded off but there are no other curves in the ship. The deck work and the internal construction also become very simple, especially as regards the ballast tanks, either at one or both ends of the vessel. At a first glance, shipowner and naval architects will stand aghast at such a drastic alteration from the preconceived ideas of design, but when one considers the speed of 7 to 8 knots, which is usual for coasting vessels of this size fitted with sails and auxiliary power, or for vessels up to 9 knots with full power and without sails, they will agree the straight lined hull will cause very little, if any, greater resistance, always assuming that the co-efficient of fineness is the same, and that the lines are slightly fuller forward than aft, i.e., the centre of buoyancy slightly forward of amidships. If reinforced concrete vessels were built to this design, especially for experimental vessels, it would considerably reduce the cost, and add to the strength and efficiency.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all

parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.

FORWARDERS.

TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2000.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574. J.A.V.A.-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

a.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.
a.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.
a.s. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Falshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinsan.

THURSDAY, 20th DECEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Kinsan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Honam. | 4.00 p.m. Falshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the
Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to
apply at the Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$5, Return \$8.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 188 Tons, and S.S. MANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
& 7th MANNING (2nd Floor), opposite the Main Post.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	23 Dec.
Haiphong	Takong	J. M. Co.	21 Dec.
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	21 Dec.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	21 Dec.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21 Dec.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	21 Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21 Dec.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjmanock	J. C. J. L.	27 Dec.
Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Huichow	B. & S.	27 Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	23 Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	4 Jan.
Kobe	Jidajap	J. O. J. L.	10 Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Teuta M.	N. Y. K.	13 Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Axi M.	N. Y. K.	18 Jan.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	20 Jan.

NOTICE.

**THE MITSUBISHI COSHI
KWAISHA.**
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF:
TAKASIMA, OCHI, YUTABE, KISH-
IZAKI, YOSHINOBU, HOJO, NAMA-
ZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINBEI,
KAMAYAMADA, BISAI and OTUBAR
Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURAKAWA, HAKODATE,
KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, YAMAGUCHI,
YOKOHAMA, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPER, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIKOW, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
Codes: A.I.A.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNBO & CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE,

Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KONINGINDER

NEDERLANDEN,"
having arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo
are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after
the goods have left the Go-
dows, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after noon the 21st
December, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 25th
December, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 20th December,
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has
been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

J.A.V.A.-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAM-
SHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From VANCOUVER & JAPAN.
THE Steamship

"MAYACHI MARU"

having arrived from the above
ports. Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M.
27th December, 1917, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 22nd December,
1917, at 10.00 A.M.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10
days of arrival, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived. Consignees of
Cargo by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th
inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 24th instant, at
10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days
after arrival of steamer, other-
wise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1917.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Sengmoh, Winglok Street, from
Amoy.

Yungsheng, from Tokio.

Gan House, c/o Nanyang To-
haco 13, Race Course, from
Swatow.

Chanahinchow, 17, Third Floor,
Old Billy Street, from Shanghai.

Nam, from Shanghai.

Hosungue, 4, Onichkan Road,
from Shanghai.

Potter Kramlin, from Kobe.

Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917.

SHIPPING.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
TO SAN FRANCISCO		
Bindjal	10,000	2nd Dec.
Kawi	8,000	26th Dec.
Grotius	10,000	2nd Jan.
Vondel	10,000	26th Jan.
TO SINGAPORE & JAVA		
Ophir	8,000	25th Dec.
Prins Juliana	14,000	18th Jan.
Willem	8,000	26th Jan.
Rembrandt	10,000	29th Feb.

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

J.A.V.A.-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

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THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

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Tariff Rates.

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CASHED.

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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

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Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Angelina, from New York.

Barretto & Co., from New

York.

Chin Mean Din, 32, Winglok

St., from Montreal.

Chengsungh, Iji Confection-

ery, Thongwan Market, from

Shanghai.

Chut Hee, c/o Hong Thong

Seng, from Batavia.

Chingtai, from Guaymassomex.

Enguan Guankee, from Pen-

ang.

Fontaine Poste Rustante, from

Paris.

Joseph, Astor, Hotel, from

Shanghai.

Koohung, With-on, from San

Francisco.

Limting Hotel, Chongwan St.,

from Taipei.

J. M. BROOK,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

a.s. "KOREA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 15th December, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 17th December, at
5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 29th December,
at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 27th December,
1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

NOTICE

During the absence of the staff
compiling a Dollar Directory in Singa-
pore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG

DOLLAR DIRECTORY
are being handled by Messrs. Kelly
& Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all
communications can be addressed.

Our P.O. Box is 431

Our Telephone No. 1806.

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& CO.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

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direct coupled to dy-

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pumps & winches.

Stocks & spares al-

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corrosive Ships'

bottom composition.

Glyco antifriction

metal.

Plastic Cement for

furnaces.

Bolinder's direct

reversible Marine

Engine from 5-500

B.H.P. The Engine

for economy and

reliability with in-

visible exhaust.

Stocks kept.

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Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

THE ATTACK ON MRS. LIMBY.

Mafoo Charged With Attempted Burglary and Murder.

The trial of the Chinese mafoo who is charged with burglary and attempted murder of Mrs. A. Limby, at 128 Bubbling Well Road on November 4, was again before the Mixed Court yesterday (says the N. C. Daily News of December 14) before Mr. Byrne, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kwan.

Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Advisor, appeared for the prosecution; accused was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Newman, opening the case for the prosecution, said that Mrs. Limby had lived at 128 Bubbling Well Road for the past three years. On the morning of November 4 Mrs. Limby got up at 5.15 a.m., and went downstairs at 5.25. Counsel handed into Court two sketch plans, and explained that Mrs. Limby's house consisted of two houses made into one. Mrs. Limby came down at 5.25 a.m. as was her usual custom to let the servants in. Mrs. Limby would tell the Court, counsel said, that she came down the stairs of house No. 129, and went through a glass door of the verandah to come to the room of No. 128, when she came through the glass door, she heard some water running in some room of No. 129, she walked through the door and round the table in the dining room where the electric light switches were placed. She had just put up the light and saw directly in front of her, about a few steps away, a Chinese with a knife in his hand who immediately attacked her. She spoke to the man; the latter made no reply but stabbed her as she retreated. Then the man gave her a final stab when she was retreating to the southwest door, and she fell down. Mrs. Limby then saw the man run round the table and get out of the house and heard him leave through the front door.

The assault was a very violent one, counsel continued, and Mrs. Limby was seriously wounded. She managed to go upstairs and had her wounds attended to. She later made a statement as to who was her assailant. The thought had crossed her mind that the person who had assaulted her was a certain mafoo of a well known Chinese family by name of Yuan who lived in her lane. The reason was this: she had reason to complain of this mafoo walking up and down past her house, and on one occasion she met him in the garden; a private garden, coming through there apparently for no particular reason, and on other occasions the man stared at her continually and in a curious way. The man's attention became so objectionable that Mrs. Limby had some meeting put up on the verandah to have some measure of privacy. Mrs. Limby also had some trouble with the servant of the Yuan family because she reported them to the Police for breaking trees in front of her house. Mr. Newman explained that about two months before the occurrence the man had been dismissed from the Yuan family.

A curious feature of the affair was that although Mrs. Limby spoke to the man the latter never replied. Mrs. Limby gave the Police certain information. The Court would hear from her certain evidence, which, counsel thought, would lead the Court to come to the conclusion that the man had come for revenge. Another curious fact was that a chair was found behind a screen in the northwest corner of the room, which the Court would hear from Mrs. Limby was unusual because the chair had never been placed there by any of Mrs. Limby's servants. This chair was found there commanding a view of the door through which she would enter.

Continuing, counsel said the knife with which Mrs. Limby was stabbed was subsequently found on the hall table. It was a cook's knife. This had been placed in a drawer of the kitchen, the door to which was locked. The man must have come through the back door, got up the verandah, dropped to the first floor, descended to the kitchen, got the knife out of the

drawer and come upstairs again, down the main stairs because the door leading from the dining room to the kitchen was locked.

In consequence of what Mrs. Limby told the police, the accused was arrested. The man would not deny that he was a mafoo in the Yuan family, and that he had been dismissed because he had some trouble with an amah employed at the same place. Apparently the man and the woman went away to live in a lodging-house. The police traced the man there and ascertained that he had not slept there for the last three nights before his arrest. When he was arrested on the Yuenmingyusa Road he asked whether it was for the trouble with the amah. On the police going to the lodging-house to make inquiries the lodging-house keeper would not give any information to them. But subsequently after considerable pressing the keeper admitted that the accused and this amah did occupy a room in his lodging house on the night that this assault took place and that he had remained there the whole time. The man left the house on the same night that the assault took place. Counsel remarked that the Court, no doubt, would hear from the accused why he left the lodging house at that particular moment. During the subsequent nights the man slept in stables, having no fixed abode. When questioned why he had left, the man said he was afraid of the trouble with the amah.

After he was arrested, the accused was placed amongst six others at the Sinza Police Station, and Mrs. Limby was asked to identify the man who had attacked her. Mrs. Limby picked out one man and said he looked like her assailant, but it was not he. Then she finally picked out the accused, and unfortunately at that moment she turned to Det. Sergt. Page and asked whether the man was the mafoo in the Yuan family. The officer, thinking that the identification was not satisfactory, replied in the affirmative. Then Mrs. Limby was quite satisfied that this was the mafoo, but she was not satisfied apparently at first. Subsequently when she saw the accused in the Mixed Court she was convinced that he was the man who had assaulted her; but whether she was convinced now, counsel said he did not know.

Whoever the man was, he was somebody who knew the interior of the house thoroughly. It must have been for reasons of revenge that the attack was made. The Court would remember that directly after the assault, Mrs. Limby made certain statements which led to the arrest of this man. This was very important. Identification was always difficult, but looking at the motive and the surrounding circumstances the Court would be satisfied with the evidence given by Mrs. Limby as definite and certain. In conclusion counsel said the Court might take into consideration the fact that two persons at the lodging house were reluctant to state that he was there. It was only after much pressing that they admitted he was there at all. The motive might be attributable to bad feeling.

Mrs. Limby was called and corroborated counsel's opening statement. She said she had been stabbed six times. Dr. Marshall subsequently attended to her wounds. She said she was sure the man was her assailant.

Mr. Newman: Why were you doubtful at the Police Station and not now, Mrs. Limby?

Mrs. Limby: Because at the Police Station he had on a different gown. When the assault took place he was dressed as he is now in Court.

Mr. Newman: You realize, don't you, the seriousness of what you are saying if there is the slightest doubt?

Witness: I have not the slightest doubt. I am prepared to swear that this is the man. What his motive is I don't know.

In answer to the Assessor, Mrs. Limby said the scuffle with her assailant lasted about 10 minutes. The reason she picked out the wrong man at first at the Police Station was because she was nervous.

Det. Sergt. Page also gave evidence, and said, referring to the identification by Mrs. Limby, that she was very certain that the

A HONGKONG CASE.

Decision of the Privy Council.

We are informed that a telegram has just been received from London containing the result of an appeal from Hongkong to the Privy Council in the action *Tong Shan v. Fang Ping-shan and Fung Yee-chai*.

This case, it will be remembered, concerned a mortgage to the defendants, who are bankers, of certain property claimed by the plaintiff, who applied to have the transaction set aside. The trial involved questions of law, and engaged the attention of the local Courts for a considerable period. The original judgment of the Chief Justice was for the plaintiff. On appeal to the Full Court here, consisting of the President, (Sir Haviland de Saumarez), and the Paines Judge (Mr. Justice Gomperts), the Judges disagreed, the President's view being in favour of the defendant bankers and the Paines Judge's in favour of the plaintiff; and consequently the original judgment stood. On further appeal to the Privy Council, the result is that the view of Sir Haviland de Saumarez has been upheld, and the Hongkong decisions have therefore been reversed, final judgment being given for the defendant bankers with costs, both in the Privy Council and below.

Counsel for the plaintiff was Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, and counsel for the defendant bankers was the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

THE YARN MARKET.

An Improvement Recorded.

Messrs. Polishwells and Kotwell, in their report dated the 18th inst., state:—

The improvement noted in our last report, issued on 23rd ultimo, has continued throughout the period under review, an advance of \$3 to \$5 has to be recorded. Latest advices from Bombay indicate a very strong market, chiefly due to the fact that owing to the abnormal rise in piece goods, more yarn is being sold to the weavers there than for export, the effect of which will be a considerable curtailment of shipments to China.

Shanghai.—Has been a fairly steady market; latest advices indicating a rise of about two taels all round.

Japanese Yarns.—A very limited business has been recorded at a decline of \$18, following the fluctuations in the Osaka market. The following are latest quotations:—200 bales Nagasaki No. 20s. at \$218/220; 3 Horses No. 20s. at \$204; 3 Horses No. 20s. at \$225; 700 bales Yellow Joss No. 20s. at \$208/210; Seton No. 10s. at \$180; Seton No. 20s. at \$230; Blue Fish No. 20s. at \$230.

Raw Cotton.—No Sale in Bengal or Chinese. Quotations:—Bengal at \$37 to \$48. Chinese at \$45 to \$57 per picul.

The total business transacted during the interval, amounts to some 7,000 bales, which again, as previously reported, consists mainly of "tens." Later, however, a fair demand set in for "twelves," which also becomes an active market. On the other hand, "twentytwos" appear to be in a category by themselves, for instead of sharing in the general advance, they have actually receded \$10, or thereabouts. Doubtless, this is due to a heavy set-back in Japan in this count. Deliveries have been quite good. Total sales, 7,000 bales. Bargains, about 14,000 bales.

man was the mafoo than that he was the man who assaulted her.

The Court found that there was not sufficient evidence to put the man on his defence. The accused was accordingly discharged.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

Colour Scheme Ward To Cure Shell Shock.

Solomon in all his glory had probably no knowledge of the significance of the colours he is presumed to have delighted in. To-day there is a science of colours, and one of its most earnest practitioners, Mr. H. Kemp Prosser, the well-known artist, has just completed an experimental scheme for testing the effect of judiciously selected colours on obstinate cases of shell shock and shattered nerves.

A small ward in the McCall Hospital for Officers, Welbeck-street, has been devoted to the experiment which it is hoped will restore a little of the joy of life to war-saddened warriors. "Autumn and all that it suggests," says Mr. Kemp Prosser, "should be entirely eliminated from the view of the men whom I design to help. Spring should be brought to their minds—spring with its golden sunshine, blue sky and young greenery."

The cheery yellow walls, the ceiling painted firmament-blue, the green woodwork, and the cushions combining all three colours with which the new ward has been arranged stand for the practical exposition of these ideas. In addition, the well-known curative effect of violet-rays in cases of nerve sickness has been borne in mind, and the light curtains of sunshine-yellow have been supplemented with heavier ones of deep violet linen, which are adaptable to the moods and needs of patients.

Beds with coverlets of indefinite yellow are intended to melt into the general scheme, encouraging the patient to let his mind rest with pleasure on the beauty of colour surrounding him, and forget mere utilitarian but useful articles of furniture. Flowers, dolphins for blue, orchids from grown from bulbs brought from Silesia by a returning soldier for mauve, and and sulphur carnations, emphasise the notes of colour which it is intended shall produce a perfect harmony.

An ex-soldier working on the room gave unintentional corroboration to Mr. Kemp Prosser's theories. "If I had been trying to get better in a room like this," he said, "instead of waking every morning to the drab walls of the long ward, I think I should have been able to believe more easily that there was still sunshine in the world."

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S APPEAL.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen (says the *Peking Daily News* of December 12) has made the following appeal to General Li Shun, the Tachan of Kiangsu:—

"For the past six months the influence of traitors has prevailed, and the people of the country have been plunged into indescribable misery. The Commanders and Generals of the South-west have been obliged to resort to arms, with the sole object of protecting the Republic. I greatly appreciate your desire to stop the hostilities and to restore peace to the people. The War Office and the South-west provinces have sworn to punish the traitors and to maintain the Provisional Constitution. If the Parliament can be restored, the traitors who have brought the country to the verge of destruction punished, and the question of the legality of the President and the Cabinet decided by the Parliament, all the Southern provinces will withdraw their troops from the front. Otherwise there will be no end to the civil strife. You have occupied a most important post in Kiangsu, and the whole situation is in your hands. If you agree with me, I hope you will telegraph to the Central Government and the provinces expressing your convictions."

For the Children.

The annual children's entertainment, and Christmas tree festivities are to be held on the Civil Service Cricket Club ground on the afternoon of Boxing Day.

KAISER IN RUMANIA.

Blasphemous Speech.

On Sept. 22, the Kaiser addressed the troops who took part in the autumn campaign of 1916 in Rumania. According to the report by Herr Karl Roemer, in the *Zeitung*, the Kaiser spoke of "the Hohenzollern who succeeded a great and noble-minded Prince on the throne of Rumania, and who, despite all traditions did not know how to keep faith." The Kaiser further described King Ferdinand of Rumania as "the renegade who, at the time when Germany was engaged in a terrible war, joined the enemies of the Empire as a new opponent." He next spoke of "the eternal miracle" of German strength, which once again, in face of this enemy, has been brilliantly proved.

"You carried out a brilliant campaign," he said. "All the tribes shared in the victory which set Transylvania free again and which was carried across the mountain passes into the enemy country, his capital falling into your hands. Your victorious advance was followed by those at home with respectful admiration. Indeed, the avenging hand of the Fate above us has sealed the fate of this faithless former friend."

The Kaiser, after referring to the improvement in the economic situation at home, to which the victors of Rumania he said had contributed, concluded as follows:—

"What the Lord of Hosts may still have in store we do not know, but come what may, we are able confidently to look the world in the face. We did not will this war, and, if it be prolonged, it is not our fault. Rely upon help from the Lord, but rely also upon your own strength and beat the enemy. In that way will you best serve your Empire, peace, and your Kaiser."—Reuter.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of December 18:—

Kong Sing-to, a commander of Yunnan troops, was fired at on the 17th inst., when he passed Tai Hing Lane. The bullet grazed his shoulder and entered his head. He fell down unconscious and the wound is considered very serious.

A notice has been issued by the Maritime Customs that the 22nd and 25th inst. and January 1, 2 and 3 are to be observed as holidays by the Customs officers. Commander Lum Foo has been appointed by Luk Wing-tung to take an army to Ko Chow and Lui Chow to bar the advance of Lung Chai-kwong's army.

Luk Wing-tung has wired to the Tachan to the effect that direct telegraphic communication has been made between himself and the President and he is of the opinion that the independence of Kiangtung must be first cancelled before the mediation is settled. On receiving this, the Tachan at once called a secret meeting at midnight. The result is at present unknown, but may be declared in a couple of days.

It is reported that the Northern troops in Swatow evacuated the place before the arrival of Canton troops and the three cruisers from the North also left the harbour at the same time. Mak King-yue, the commander, is now in Chin Chow city.

A circular notice has been issued by the Government instructing local officials that all Lung's soldiers must surrender their arms before they are allowed to enter the territory, otherwise they will be treated as bandits.

To-night's Attraction.

The public is reminded of the performance which is to be given by the Misses Doris and Aileen Woods at the Victoria Theatre to-night. The whole of the pit is reserved for the troops and sailors, for whose enjoyment the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund has generously supplied 5,000 cigarettes, both for to-night and to-morrow, when the performance will be repeated.

AMAZING MEDICI MSS.

Medieval Diplomacy Revealed.

Six months before Columbus sighted America died Lorenzo de' Medici, the master-director of the Florentine Republic, and universally acclaimed as The Magnificent. There were business Governments in those days, and to this illustrious citizen of Florence Voltaire paid a glowing tribute. "What a curious sight," says he, "and how contrary to the manners of our time it is to see the same person with one hand sell the commodities of the Levant, and with the other support the burden of a State, maintaining factors and receiving Ambassadors, making war and peace, opposing the Pope, and giving advice and mediation to the Princes of his time, cultivating learning, exhibiting shows to the people, and giving asylum to the learned Greeks that fled from Constantinople."

Lorenzo's acts and deeds left such an impression on his times that historians have not lacked material, yet outside the various Italian national collections few of his original letters and papers are known. About 1840 the British Museum secured three short notes in his hand, but even in the famous Morrison collection there is only one by him. It will come, then, as a startling announcement to students of history that at the present moment Christ's hold no fewer than 166 holograph letters by The Magnificent, and over 600 documents besides, dealing with the fortunes of his famous house.

These valuable archives were sent to England for examination and sale in pre-war days by the Marquis Cosimo and the Marquis Averardo de' Medici, the representatives of the younger line of the family, and the inspection and cataloguing of these rare documents have occupied the historian, Mr. Royall Tyler, a considerable period. According to present plans, they will be offered in February. The more diplomacy changes, the more it is the same thing. The Lorenzo dossier consists of detailed letters of instruction to the Florentine Ambassador, Pietro Alamanni, when, at Milan, with the inescapable Lodovico Sforza, at Naples with Ferdinand I., and when at Rome with Innocent VIII., who had succeeded Sixtus IV., whose depredations of land for his relatives had kept Italy at the boiling-point. In his direction of foreign policy Lorenzo strove, and strove successfully, to hold the balance of power, and these letters are alive with altruistic frankness and patriotic guile. A vivid illustration of medieval diplomacy is afforded by two letters, dated Nov. 10, 1491, to Lorenzo's Florentine ambassador in Rome. In the first (to be shown to the Pope and his Cardinals) Lorenzo expresses himself unreservedly in favour of the conclusion of peace between the King of Naples and the Holy See, and, further, in support of a joint alliance between Naples, Rome, and Florence. But in the second, on the same subject, the Ambassador is advised, like Agag, to go very warily: "to show the utmost outward deference and docility, to fill the senses with good words, and dexterously to introduce the reasons against the alliance into his conversation." Then comes the human touch: "I value the Sacred College most highly, and will prove it beyond doubt when my son, if it please God, joins it."

There are many dazzling facts of history in these wonderful letters. We find a fascination in tracing the power and subtlety employed by one of the greatest Italians of all time to win pre-eminence in the Church for his son. Lorenzo died in April, 1492. He had the crowning joy of learning before he passed away that the Pope, "full of incredible love and affection," had expressed himself delighted with the demonstrations in the city of Florence when Lorenzo's son, Giovanni de' Medici, was welcomed in the habit of Cardinal—at the age of 16—the youngest Cardinal ever installed, and destined to become Leo X., the Pope of the Reformation.

Knowing the value of family interval. Members are requested to invite their friends to this social evening, which will commence at 8 o'clock.

coachette Innocent VIII., his Ambassador to plainly to provide for the pair, now that there is no prospect of more. Before his son the Cardinal was installed he lost no opportunity of bespeaking benefices for him, preferring "tea in our own country to thirty abroad. Yet if the Pope makes any complaint against 'us' as the Medici house of business, Alamanni must show righteous indignation, though the pontifical dignity should not be forgotten. Again, too, Lorenzo sides with Lodovico's action in the dispute between the King of Naples and Innocent, on the ground that "the Pope needed a little repression." As the chartered councillor of his time he urges his representative to let the Pope know that the Holy See badly lacks "three or four upright and learned Cardinals," and proceeds to name a few desirable candidates. This lengthy letter of advice to his own son on taking the purple is a well-known classic, and a prized Italian national possession. In this Lorenzo, describing the social life of Rome, baldly terms it "that sink of all iniquity." Writing airily to Alamanni on leaving for Rome he contents himself by stating that the Cardinals will give you no greater trouble than half a dozen Court ladies, in whose ways you should be greatly experienced.

Every lover of the kindly fruits of the earth will enjoy the cordial evidence of good cheer in the side-relations of Lorenzo and Innocent VIII. "Pope must be kept merry and bright," Alamanni is adjured. Moreover, an abbot has just been bestowed on the boy Cardinal-elect. Forthwith, two fascioli of rare Casentino wine, which the Pope is asking for, are immediately despatched, with the promise of more. Dante, in the "Purgatorio," exhibits Simon Brie of Tours (Pope Martin IV.) bewailing his former devotion to Bollesena eels and to the cups of Veracian wine. Two bottles of this fragrant neoter are sent to Rome, "and if it finds favour there are forty more." And the end of a long letter of state expressing "fear that Raymond Perault, the emissary to Emperor Frederick III., and the King of the Romans (Maximilian), will not only fail to bring about an accord between Germany and France, but will not recover the sum owing by Maximilian to the Pope, Lorenzo sadly adds: "The present courier cannot carry bottles, so another is being sent on purpose to deliver the wine." Early in 1492, when Lorenzo was growing anxious about the delay in his boy's assumption of Cardinal's state, he comments: "Tell his Holiness that I have caused all Florence to be searched for a few bottles of vino greco, but have found none fit to drink yet." Much more of this very human side is revealed, but space forbids. Charles VIII. of France (The Affable), the most powerful European sovereign of his time, frequently writes to Lorenzo for aid and counsel. Alamanni is asked to solicit briefs from the Pope to enable Henry VII. of England to recover possession of some alum. On this conular side are hundreds of ledgers, account books, and memoranda of the Medici family, as international bankers and merchants, many of them of the times of the great trader Cosimo, Lorenzo's famous father. And, of course, there are many later historical documents when the Medici became Dukes of Florence and Tuscany and the blood relations of monarchs. Yet the chief interest remains with Lorenzo the Magnificent, of whom Machiavelli said: "No man ever died in Florence or in the whole extent of Italy with a higher reputation, or more lamented by his country."

Again history is to be revealed in the auction-room.—*Daily Telegraph*.

Social Evening.

The Union Church Guild will meet to-night in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, for a social evening. Various musical and other items will be rendered, and refreshments served during an interval. Members are requested to invite their friends to this social evening, which will commence at 8 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Enemy's Economic Conditions.

"Economic Notes" from German and Austrian newspapers, issued through the Press Bureau as a "White Paper," is chiefly interesting for the evidence it contains of the inflexible determination of Germany to achieve economic self-dependence during the war and economic domination after it. "The land at our disposal," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in a review of the German food supply problems after three years of war, "bears enough to yield the people if not plentiful, at least sufficient, food; but it is necessary to control it rationally, to let nothing be wasted, and nothing held back. The deciding factor should be not the buying capacity of individuals but the requirements of the whole nation." This newspaper admits that "food is scarcer and the amount of privation to be borne has become heavier during the third year of the war," but it claims that "a lack of necessities, and especially of food, is not a prospect restricted to Germany and her Allies; more or less the whole world is suffering from it, and not least our enemies, though their frontiers are not closed and their traffic with overseas areas of supply is uninterrupted." The journal continues: "In these three years of war it has become clear to the whole world that Germany cannot be starved out, as our enemies thought and boastfully proclaimed through the mouths of their leading statesmen from the very beginning of the war. And they certainly will not succeed in doing so, considering the extension of our economic area through the acquisition of rich and fruitful territory." Broadly speaking, the contention of most of the German newspapers quoted in this publication as dealing with this problem, is that it was the breakdown all over Germany of the much vaunted "national genius for organization," and not anything in the nature of a food famine that was responsible for the people's sufferings from food shortage. "Family organization is at the root of the matter," says the *Lokalanzeiger* bluntly, and other newspapers are equally outspoken in their criticism. In August last the General Officer Commanding in the Mark issued an Order to the inhabitants of Berlin and the Mark forbidding the inhabitants of urban areas making what he called "hoarding expeditions" into the rural districts to purchase food direct from the producers and bring it home with them. The Press comment on this Order is that "the food is there, and if it cannot be obtained in the towns it only proves that the authorities have been unable to lay hands on it, and that their organization is at fault." Again, *Vossische Zeitung* points out the failure of the very first of these restrictive measures—the Maximum Price Law—in its purpose, which was to suppress extortion. "To-day," says that journal, "we recognize that maximum price regulations are merely haphazard with-

out blades, they drive goods from the market and check production." In the early part of this year, following upon the passing of the National Civilian Service Law, the German Government arranged for the taking of an industrial census in August, and in this connection issued an appeal for a voluntary census-taker, which opened in these terms:—"For the purposes of the economic carrying on of the war and for the firm guidance of our war economy into a peace economy, new statistical data respecting German industry are required." In that appeal is revealed the purpose of securing the effective economic organization of Germany not only in war, but in peace. She was militarily prepared for this war; she must be both militarily and economically prepared for the next. Toward this end the Government is apparently receiving (to paraphrase the words of the appeal just referred to) the "whole strength and influence of the heads of all the commercial unions, of all municipal and commercial administrations and their officials, and of the manufacturers, merchants, individual masters and craftsmen." Nor has the German Press shown any excessive reticence as to the ultimate purpose of this national movement, which is: To prepare for peace in war-time in order that Germany may be the better prepared for war in peace-time. To the *Vossische Zeitung* the "clearest lesson taught by the war" is that "in the future defensive system of the German Empire we must put alongside our plans for military and financial mobilization, sound plans for economic mobilization." In other words, the Germany of the future must be as economically prepared for war as the Germany of the past was militarily and financially. As the journal quoted from puts it:—"Should we be compelled in the future to defend the Fatherland by force of arms, we must not again abandon the necessary economic transformation of industry for war purposes to protracted processes beset with many contingencies. We must rather see to it that in the centres of our economic life such work as war demands shall be done at the outset—done systematically and with due regard to the international conditions prevailing at the time. We must make such arrangements as will ensure that forthwith both the requisite labour and the necessary raw materials shall be left where they are, or else transported to where they will be required for the purpose of war economy."

Germany v. U.S.A. At the 28th annual meeting of the members of the Institution of Mining Engineers, held in Newcastle recently, a paper by Mr. Samuel Dan was read comparing American and European coal-mining conditions. He stated that the American employer continued to demand ever greater production per man. As the war progressed the labour shortage was becoming more acute.

Labour's demands for increased wages were making dangerous inroads on profit. It was doubtless true that, during the past thirty years, the majority of employers had bent all their energies towards the development of new machines. Labour had been counted as a fixed quantity. The mistake had been in not realizing fully the undeveloped ability and power of men. One could compare the attention given to any important piece of mechanism with that received by the average labourer. Each piece was constantly oiled and cared for. Technical experts worked continually on problems to increase the output of machines. Thousands of employers paid little or no attention to the health of their employees. In mining villages in the western part of America good drinking water was frequently not obtainable, and residents lived largely on canned food. Stomach sickness was exceedingly prevalent, and there was much consequent loss of time and low efficiency. Life insurance companies had long advocated the importance of periodical medical examination of persons not considered sick, and even argued that provision should be made by the State for the free examination of persons unable to bear the necessary expense. The time might come when the value of a human life to the State would be appreciated sufficiently by legislators to lead them to provide laboratories and corps of experts for the free examination of indigent citizens. The universal cry at present was for more workmen, on the one hand, and more wages, on the other. It was agreed that, if a great industrial conflict was to be avoided after the world-war was over, both Capital and Labour must see the situation in its true light. The interests of both were identical, and neither could succeed permanently without the other. The only chance for either lay in securing greater production per man. He proceeded to outline a bonus scheme which had been established in Colorado, having as its object the prevention of absenteeism, and went on to discuss and detail the introduction of "efficiency methods" into the industry. Concluding, he averred that miners and other workers were housed better in Germany than in America, but that the output per man and the earnings were far higher in the latter country. When the Prussian Minister of Commerce visited the United States some years ago he reported that Americans were "very careless about the life and health of the working classes." There was a marked tendency towards a large reduction in the accident-rate in all industries to-day, caused mainly by the voluminous criticism, but America was still "very careless about the health of its workers. American exporters of coal were handicapped by the fact of the tonnage of American vessels engaged in overseas trading being less now than it was 100 years ago. The very near future was expected to see a vast improvement in that direction. As a result of scientific management applied to manufacture, seamanship and administration, Germany had made

greater proportionate gains in wealth than any other country except the United States. German prosperity had been built up on principles in many respects quite the opposite of those generally held in America. The American Government intervened in business to prevent combination and restore competition; the German Government intervened to prevent competition and restore combination. Socialists in Germany favoured the formation of syndicates because these made conditions of employment more stable and increased wages and the number of men employed by expanding the industry. There was a difference between the American trust and the German syndicate; the syndicate or cartel did not destroy or absorb small producers. In America, protective tariffs were attacked on the ground that they favoured the formation of trusts; in Germany, they were advocated for the same reason. The German boy went to school 240 days in the year; the American school-year contained about 180 days. The numerous technical and commercial schools in Germany had few counterparts in America.

The following notes on the formation of industrial companies in Japan since the outbreak of the war have been furnished by the British Vice-Consul at Tokyo (Mr. G. H. Phipps). In point of numbers, the chemical industry occupies the first place in recent developments. The chemical industry in Japan has shown great expansion since the commencement of the war, during which period at least 20 new companies have been formed, with a combined capital of approximately 30,000,000 yen. These new companies operate some 28 factories, and among the chief productions are sulphate of ammonia, potassium chloride, caustic soda, bleaching powder, nitre, sulphate of potash, potassium carbonate, sodium sulphide, sodium chloride, sodium peroxide, iodine, fatty and stearic acids, nitric acid, glycerine, oils, dyes, drugs, fertilizers, disinfectants, phosphorus, etc. It is estimated that there are 80 firms in Japan engaged in producing potassium-chloride. Large stocks of this commodity are on hand, the market is overstocked, and prices have dropped during the present year. Formalin is now being produced in Japan; the output is devoted to home requirements. One company is producing soda by means of electricity, and stated to be the first concern in Japan to use an electrical process in this connection. A company is manufacturing indirect dyes exclusively for domestic needs, while direct dyes are to be produced for the export trade. This company is under the aegis of the Government. Another company claims to have produced an ultramarine blue equal to that formerly imported into Japan from Germany.

Gas from Peat. Driving a Diesel engine with gas made from peat is one of the developments of the coal and oil shortage in Denmark. A large engine shop in Copenhagen announces this new adaptation.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

CORRECTED TO MON WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 19, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

MARTIN'S CARBOL STEEL FILLS.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (34 Paid up) ... 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2332.

5, Chester Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

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10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

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11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling \$1,500,000 at 21-

—\$15,000,000

Silver \$18,500,000

..... \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell, Chairman

Hon. Mr. F. E. Atter, Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. E. Atter, Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. E. Atter, Deputy Chairman

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